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CHRISTIAN CALMNESS DISTURBED. We walked by the side of the tranquil stream, That the sun had tinged with his parting beam; The water was still, and so crystal clear, That every spray had its image there.

And every reed that o'er it bowed. And the crimson streak, and the silvery cloud-And all that was bright, and all that was fair, And all that was gay, were reflected there.

And they said it was like the chastened breast, That Religion soothes to a holy rest— When sorrow has tamed the impassioned cyc, And the bosom reflects its expected sky.

But I took a stone that lay beside, And cast it far on the glassy tide — And gone was the charm of the pictured scene, And the sky so bright and the landscape green.

In the change I saw how an idle word, Too lightly said, and too deeply heard, Or a harsh reproof, or a look unkind, May spoil the peace of the heavenly mind.

Though sweet be the peace and holy the calm. And the heavenly beam he bright and warm, The heart that it gilds is all as weak, As the wave that reflects the crimson streak.

You cannot impede the celestial ray, That lights the dawn of eternal day; But you may so trouble the bosom it cheers-'Twill cease to be true to the image it bears.

THE TIME OF THY VISITATION. From the Homily for Rogation-Week.

time pass away, and therefore take hold on it, in their sleep and ease, with suffering many pains, catch the offer of their time, knowing that that which is past cannot be returned again : repentance may follow, but remedy is none. Why should not they then, that be spiritually wise in their generawith reason, to be ignorant of their times and tides, when they see the turtle dove, the stork, and the swallow to wait their times; as Jeremy saith: The stork in the air knoweth her appointed times; the turtle, the crane, and the swallow, observe the time of their coming : but my people knoweth not the judgment of the Lord.

O England, ponder the time of God's merciful what may fall upon thee for thy unthankfulness, thou wouldst provide for thy peace.

Brethren, howsnever the world in generality is forgetful of God, let us particularly attend to our time, and win the time with diligence, and apply ourselves to that light and grace that is offered to us: Let us, if God's favour and judgments, which he worketh in our time, cannot stir us to call home to ourselves to do that belonging to our salvation; at let the malice of the devil, the naughtiness of the world, which we see exercised in these perilous and last times, wherein we see our therein. Let the misery and short transitory joys, of the colony were in fact nearly described. hands; that we being learned thereby, may escape lead their days in felicity and pleasure, without the knowing of God's will toward them, but suddenly they go down into hell. Let us be found watchers, found in the peace of the Lord, that at the last day we may be found without spot, and blameless. Yea, let us endeavour ourselves, good Christian people, diligently to keep the presence of his Holy Spirit. Let us renounce all uncleanliness, for he is the Spirit of purity. Let us avoid all hypocrisy; for this Holy Spirit will flee from that which is feigned. Cast we off all malice and all evil-will; for this Spirit will never enter into an evil-willing soul. Let us cast away all the whole lump of sin that standeth about us; for he will never dwell in that body that is subdued to sin. We cannot be seen thankful to Almighty God, and work such despite to we do our endeavour, we shall not need to fear : we shall he able to overcome all our enemies that fight

Only let us apply ourselves to accept that grace that is offered us. Of Almighty God we have comfort by his goodness; of our Saviour Christ's mediation we may be sure. And this Holy Spirit will suggest unto us that shall be wholesome; and confirm us in all things.

MISSIONARY LABOUR AMONG THE SET-TLERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. From a speech by the Rev. Brownlow Mailland, at the Anniversary of the Colonial Church Society, May 10, 1817.

Let me say that, except for the purpose of stirring ourselves up to greater exertions, we have no business to be setting the vast amount of the unoc-cupied field against the small amount of which we

our minds, and make us think lightly of that which God has enabled us to achieve. (Hear, hear.) The very least success which we may have been privileged to attain is not to be measured by gold and silver. In winning a few souls here and there unto Christ, and gathering them within the fold of salvation, we have done more than the discoverers of a new world, the founders of a colonial empire, or the inventors of science and art. We are now doing that which is more noble in itself, more lasting in its character, and more accounted of in heaven than any earthly achievement, and though there be little need of such performances amongst men, doubtless the day of Christ will reveal many blessed things of which missionary Reports contain no trace what-ever. (Hear, hear.) I think we are all apt to be rather too expectant of details of missionary successes, of accounts of conversions, and of palpable changes wrought by our agents; and, failing to meet with these things, in the proportion in which we look for them, there is a tendency in us to become somewhat despondent, and to grow lukewarm in our support of the missionary cause. I think it is our duty, while faithfully employing the means which God has placed at our disposal, in one sense, to be satisfied with the success which, in his own way, and in his own measure, God is pleased to vouchsafe. I make this observation, lest any of you should suppose that the Reports which are presented to you, from time to time, are scanty and meagre in their details, and should, therefore, hastily and crroneously conclude that God is not prospering the work of our hands. It is necessary, however, for me to remember that my special commission on this occasion is to say something about the Cape Colony. In that very distant colony the Society has two From the Homily for Rogation-Week. widely-separated spheres of labour-one in the They [the worldlings of this present life] see the neighbourhood of the Cape itself, and the other nearly 700 miles distant; extending, in fact, along such wise, that otherwhiles they will with loss of the whole line of the eastern frontier. At Cape Town, which is the Society's principal station, and the seat of the Colonial Government, resides the only ordained chaplain which the Society has in that part of the world; and the history of that station during the short period that it has been occupied by us, tion, wait their time, to increase as fast in their shows how much may be done with small means state, to win and gain everlastingly? They reason, judiciously applied. (Hear, hear.) The Commitwhat a brute forgetfulness it were in man, endued tee grants a moderate stipend for a chaplain. A very neat commodious church has been opened in a part of Cape Town, which was before altogether destitute of spiritual advantages, and a good congregation has been gathered within its walls. There is an increasing Sunday-school, with a library attached to it. The building was opened in the middle St. Paul willeth us to redeem the time, because the days are evil. It is not the counsel of St. Paul only, but of all other that ever gave precepts of wisdom. There is no precept more seriously given and commanded, than to know the time. Yea, Christian men, for that they hear how grievously. God complaineth, and threateneth, in the Scriptures, the neighbourhood of Cape Town, at the distance than which will not know the time of his visitations. of last year, and I cannot but think that it is alto-God complaineth, and threateneth, in the Scriptures, the neighbourhood of Cape Town, at the distance them which will not know the time of his visitations, of about fifty or sixty miles, the Society has a furare learned thereby the rather earnestly to apply the agency, and Mr. Blair has occasionally itinethemselves thereunto. After our Saviour Christ rated for the purpose of holding services. The great had prophesied with weeping tears of the destruction | difficulty is, that the English population is so much of Jerusalem, at the last he putteth the cause; For scattered over the colony, that you can never scarcethat thou hast not known the time of thy visitation. It assemble any great number of the people together. Along the valleys, the English emigrants are visitation, which is shewed thee from day to day, and yet will not regard it: neither wilt thou with his punishment be driven to thy duty, nor with his benefits be provoked to thanks! If thou knewest of them who actually sink into the grossest heathen. ism, and amongst whom habits of life are found which I should be ashamed to mention before this audience. We are very much in want of another chaplain in those parts. We also want itinerant catechists and missionaries there-men of great eatnestness, zeal, and activity; for the work is a rugged one thear); and there is very little external inducement to engage in it. Then, with regard to the other sphere of operations, the eastern frontier, of course the disastrous invasion of the colony by the Caffre tribes last year disarranged everything; the people being compelled either to leave their days so dangerously set, provoke us to watch dili- farms entirely, to assemble for mutual protection, gently to our vocation, to walk and go forward or to retire very far into the rear. Many parts spied in the casualty of our days, move us while posing the colony to have surmounted its difficulties we have them in our hands, and seriously stir us to in that direction, we want one or two more chaplains be wise, and to expend the gracious good will of in the work, and three or four itinerant catechists, God to us ward; which all the day long stretcheth to enable us at all to meet the spiritual destitution out his hands, as the Prophet saith, unto us, for the of the colonists. I do hope that by your help some-most part his merciful hands, sometimes his heavy thing will be done to increase our agency. It is a thing will be done to increase our agency. It is a difficult thing, my Lord, in such a favoured country the danger that must needs fall on the unjust, who as this, to picture to the mind the religious disadvantages under which British emigrants labour, when scattered over the surface of a country like Southern Africa. Here we have the means of grace always accessible to us; there is a church on every side; there are means of education for our children a Christian paster's watchful care may be enjoyed; and there is Christian fellowship to cheer, to comfort, and to stimulate. English emigrants, on the contrary, are placed one by one on their farms generally at a long distance from each other, and sometimes twenty or even thirty miles from a place of worship; they are without any means of educating their children, and without any provision for spiritual instruction; as for Christian fellowship, it is what they never know. They are but dwellers in a wilderness. What wonder is it if, under such the Spirit of grace, by whom we be sanctified. If circumstances, men's hearts should grow cold and careless, and all their hopes and interests and fears should be taken up by the mere passing concerns of

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

time, as if there were no eternity to be entered, no

soul to be saved!

From a Speech by W. L. Newton, Esq., of Derby, at the Anniversary of the Lord's Day Observance Society, May 14, 1817.

He Would make one or two observations bearing

on the state of the Sabbath observance question in his own locality. In that part of the country a great deal was being done towards the suppression understood literally, is not only a begging of the promoted by ineans of a Committee. That Committee had waited on the Mayor of the town, and still call the elements bread and wine even offer urged him to take a more active part in the suppression of Sunday trading, by not allowing shops to be cupied field against the small amount of which we kept open by preventing the stanghtering of ani-have already taken possession; at least not to such mals; which had been carried on, he was sorry to

result showed how much might be done by earnest- The Church of Rome builds the perpetually repeat ness and energy in the promotion of Saobath observance. Not contented with this, however, the present Mayor of Derby had gone to the very root of delinquency and vice. There were fields in the neighbourhood of the town to which boys had been in the habit of resorting for the practice of a low species of gambling, and the extent to which this vice had prevailed could hardly be credited. That plainly, according to the Bible, there cannot be evil had been stopped. A great number of persons, MANY repeated propitiatory sacrifices for the living boys and young men, had also been engaged in run-ning races on the Sabbath-day, being stripped for the purpose, and reduced, in fact, to almost a state of audity. This evil also had been stopped. A little more energy of this kind could not but be attended with the best results. The great difficulty was, to induce magistrates to use the power which was vested in them. He was afraid there was too often a lurking disinclination to attend to suggestions on this subject. At all events, magistrates were, is some reason or other, very slow to act upon them; and he took shame to himself, that when placed in and he took shame to himself, that when placed in Not a syllable does the Bible say of all this. Nay, this subject. At all events, magistrates were, for ble good, he had refrained from exercising the power which he was entitled to employ for the purpose of securing greater attention to the Sabbath-day. He had, however, imagined at the time, that this power did not extend so far as it really did. In connexion with the question of Sunday trading, he had been much struck, in reading a valuable monthly publication of the London City Mission. In going tround the parish of St. Pancras, it had been found, precisely on the ground that it is not a state of REST, that no less that 1,500 shops were open every Sabbath-day. (Hear.) If 1,500 shops descerated the Sabbath in one single parish, what must be the extent of Sunday trading in the whole of the metropolis? (Hear, hear.) When he found statistics of that description, he really began to feel that the comparison between this country and the Continent was not quite so favourable to us as some had imagined. Now, it became all of them to use their utmost efforts, individually, for the diminution of Sabbath desecration. Very much might be done by example; but on that subject he would not dilate. There was not a single person in the room, nor a single Christian in the land, who had not some power of influencing the conduct of others. They should not be afraid of being called Puritans, or any other names of that kind; but should persevere steadily in endeavouring to produce an improved state of feeling on this subject. He earnestly hoped that they would all be too much impressed with the importance of Sabbath observance, to be deterred, by any reproachful remark, from performing a duty, on the performance of which it would be pleasing to reflect to the last hour of their lives.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.

By the Rev. G. S. Faber, B. D., Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

Continued. I. We have the principal heads of that Theology very conveniently drawn out by Pope Pius IV, agreeably to the decisions of the Council of Trent: so that we really have nothing to do beyond comparing them with the Biole, and thus at once learning whether they are, or are not, in the Bible. An examination of this kind is merely an Inquiry into a FACT. We may for ever dispute about opinions : but FACTS are stubborn things. To our task, then,

let us proceed.

1. The Roman Church requires us to receive seven Sacraments, under the precise aspect that they were all instituted by Christ: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Orders, of the Priests and the word of God.

having instituted either Confirmation, or Extreme Unction, or Matrimony; and, though Christ enjoined both the mother and the mistress of all Churches; Penitence, or (as the original word really means) and that the Pope is the successor of You may search the Bible from beg appointed any thing like Romish Penance under the aspect of its being a Sacrament.

Here, wherever they learned it, the Clergy of the Church of Rome have learned more than the Bible ever taught.

2. The Roman Church declares : that in the Mass, a true propitiatory sacrifice, both for the living and for the dead, is offered up to God, in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

But the Bible is entirely silent as to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper being a propitiatory sacrifice of any description, or of any avail (as such) either to

the dead or to the hving.

Therefore, wherever the Priests of the Church of Rome learned the Doctrine, they clearly could not have learned it from the Bible; because in the Bible

it is no where to be found. 3. The Roman Church affirms the Doctrine of Transubstantiation; so that, by a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body of Christ, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood of Christ, both his body and his blood, together with his human soul and his essential divinity, are really and substantially present in the Sacrament of the Eucharist: and upon this Doctrine of Transubstantiation, which makes Christ to be, literally and substantially, both body and blood and soul and divinity, eaten and swallowed by every individual communicant, she builds the Sacrifice of the Mass; in which, every time that Mass is celebrated throughout the whole world, the Priest is said to offer up Christ to God, as a true propitiatory sacrifice, both

for the living and the dead. Respecting all these extraordinary particulars, the Bible is profoundly silent. In the institution of the Eucharist, nothing more is said by our Lord, than This is my body, and This is my blood, with an injunction that the ordinance should be observed in remembrance of Him. To assert, therefore, that these words, contrary to the whole analogy of the figurative language of Scripture (which says, for instance, that the tock which supplied the Israelites with water in the wilderness was Christ), must be

ed propitiatory sacrifice of Christ in the Mass upon the doctrine of Transubstantiation. But the Bible declares, that Christ was only once offered to bear the sins of many; and that, after he had offered one sacrifice for sins, he for ever sat down on the right hand of God. 11cb. ix. 28; x. 10-12. If there be only one sacrifice for sins, that on the cross, then MANY repeated propitiatory sacrifices for the living and the dead, even every time that Mass is celebrated by a Priest; because one and many are direct opposites.

Such being the case, wherever the Priests of the Church of Rome learned the connected doctrines of Pransubstantiation and MANY propitiatory sacrifices of Christ, they could not have learned them from the Bible : for the Bible flatly contradicts them.

4. The Roman Church requires us to believe : that there is a Purgatory, and that souls there detained are helped by the prayers and suffrages of the faith-

what is still worse, it contradicts it: for it says, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, for they nest from their labours. Rev. xiv. 13. The Bible declares: that pious souls nest when they depart hence. Is Purgatory, as graphically described by the Priests of the Roman Church, a state of aust from labour? but a state of dreadful though not eternal TORMENT, that souls may be delivered from it. What? Delivered from a state of REST? Nay, say they, it is no place of REST, but a place of TORMENT. Thus the Bible says one thing, and they say another.

Wherever the Clergy of Rome picked up the doctrine, they certainly learned nothing of it, either from Moses and the Prophets, or from Christ and the Apostles.

5. The Roman Church declares: that the saints reigning with Christ, ought to be venerated and invoked; that they pray to God for us; and that their relics ought to be venerated.

Not a vestige of all this can be discovered from one end of the Bible to the other: and what is worse for the cause of Rome, the Bible again and again pronounces, that the religious invocation of any, save God alone, is rank and offensive idolatry.

Here the Romish Priests and the Bible are in flat opposition to each other. Consequently either they or the Bible must be in the wrong. If the Lord be God, follow him: but if Bual, then follow him:

6. The Roman Church declares: that the images of Christ and the Virgin and the saints ought to be had and retained; and that due honour and veneration ought to be paid to them.

Upon all this the Bible is more than silent : it condemns any veneration of images, whether graven or motten, as gross idolatry, which to a jealous God is an utter abomination. Thou shalt not make unto thee ony graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath. or that is in the water under the earth : thou shall not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God. Exod. xx.

Here, again, these Priests teach one thing and the Bible teaches another thing. Both cannot possibly be in the right. We must choose between the word

and Matrimony.

7. The Roman Church teaches: that she herself, though junior to the Church of Jerusalem and to

You may search the Bible from beginning to end: but not a word will you find about any such extraordinary, and indeed contradictory matters. Wherever the Priests learned them, the Bible, at

any rate, was not their teacher. 8. The Roman Church defines : that these several Doctrines are part and parcel of the Catholic Faith,

without the belief of which no man can be saved. Yet, not one of them is in the Bible; and many o hem are directly contradicted by the Bible. For the Bible either never teaches them at all, or else distinctly condemns them: so that they are all unscriptural, and several of them are absolutely antiscriptural. Would we be saved, therefore, we must, according to the Roman Church, believe Doctrines which are either not revealed in, or which are flatly contrary to Scripture.

Certainly, the Priests of the Church of Rome vherever they might have been educated, never learned from the Bible this specially wonderful Doctrine. It would be strange indeed if they did for they teach one thing: and Christ, in the Bible teaches another thing. The word Antichrist simply denotes A person who stands in opposition to Christ. We may oppose Christ in various ways: but, according to the plain grammatical sense of the word, every opponent of Christ is, so far as his opposition extends, an Antichrist.

To be Concluded in our next.

EXTINCTION OF PROTESTANTISM. The Earl of Arundel and Surrey's Speech, and Mr. Plumptre's reply, on the Roman Catholic Pre-ponderance Bill [alias R. C. Relief Bill] in the House of Commons, April 14, 1847.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey said, that perhaps he might be allowed to occupy the attention of the house on an important subject, which to him, as a loyal subject of Her Majesty, acknowledging the spiritual supremacy of the church of Rome, was doubly interesting. (Hear, hear.) He would not enter into the merits or demerits, or discuss the dangers which might be feared from any particular question, but likewise a direct contradiction of the general religious freedom. (Hear, hear.) In distheir alleged transubstantiation into his body and should unfortunately fail in his endeavour, he assurhave already taken possession; at least not to such inals, which had been carried on, he was sorry to an extent as to create at fueling of despondency in say, to a great extent—and by enforcing better re- they are spirit and t

gulations with regard to public-houses. On all Mark xiv. 25. Luke xxii. 18. Compare 1 Cor. he admitted that upon many occasions the church of these points the Committee had succeeded, and the x. 16; xi. 26-28. John vi. 63. Nor is this all. Rome had acted in the spirit of persecution and had persecuted. But each of those acts of persecution must be considered in reference to the spirit and the temper of the times in which they took place, and he helieved that he might point to passages in the Old Testament which might be thought to justify persecution; he alluded to the wars of the Israelites to exterminate the nations which stood between them and the possession of the land of promise. He must, however, remind the house that, previous to the 16th century, persecution could not exist; up to that time the whole of western Europe held one common faith, they were Catholics, and, with trifling exceptions, there were no heresies, except the Arian heresy, which few members in that house would not condemn as much as did the Church of Rome. But in the 16th century the whole religion of society was overturned by the general rise of the Reformation; many heresies sprang up at that time, and they continued to this day. These heresies led to persecution, and here he must point out the distinction which the church of Rome made between heretics and those who were followers of heresies. Heretics were those who had once believed in the Catholic Church, and themselves disputed the dogmas of that Church; but when a heresy was once founded, its followers, who had not been members of the Catholic church, were not looked upon in the same light as the heretics, and were not liable to the imposition of the same penalties. All the heresies of the Reformation were now common; many great and virtuous men, who, if the Catholic faith had been propounded to them, would not have hesitated to accept it, joined in the heresies, and it was not for the Catholic church to persecute them. Persecution and force had never availed for the advance of religion. The French Dragoons under Louis XIV. had been sent to force the Protestants to submit, and to slaughter in the field all who refused; they appeared to submit, and still continued nominally Catholic, but the results were the wide-spread dissatisfaction in France and the disastrous evils which took place in the last century. France had suffered so severely from the illegitimate means employed to use force against conscientious supporters of religious opinions, and he therefore agreed that it was impossible to advance religion by force, or by throwing obstacles in the way of others; and that the only legitimate means of advancing religion were by argument and persuasion. (Hear, hear.) His hon. friend who had just sat down (Sir R. H. Inglis) had said that the church of Rome was anagonistic to Protestantism. He perfectly agreed with his hon. friend: so it was; and so it would be as long as the world should last, or till Protestantism itself should be extinguished. (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.) He could illustrate his views by an incident which had happened to himself. He was once on the plains of Marathon, directing his attention to the ruins of a Grecian temple, when an eastern stranger stood by his side, lost in reflection whilst contemplating that noble temple. In the neighbourhood from which the Persian force had been expelled he had seen the descendant of the conquered gazing upon the ruins of a mighty empire which remained in poetry alone; and he asked himself whether the Catholic or the Protestant faith should stand at the last hour; and that reflection led his feeble and uninstructed mind to the same result as history and argument had brought that of the right hon, gentleman the member for Edinburgh (Mr. Macaulay), when, looking through the long vista of ages, he fancied some stranger from New Zealand seated on a broken arch of London-bridge and contemplating the ruins of St. Paul's, whilst the successor of St. Peter was wielding with undi-minished force the power which had been so long before conferred upon the Prince of Apostles by the Son of Jehovah and of the Hebrew woman. With these sentiments, he should certainly oppose the imendment of his hon. friend. He was not inclined to relinquish one iota in the struggle for religious. freedom, which he maintained would continue, and must continue, until Protestantism became extinct. (Hear. hear.)

what he felt to be the honest truth, that a contest was going on by Popery against Protestantism, and that it would go on until Protestantism itself became extinct. (Hear.) That was the noble lord's assertion. As far as he was concerned, that was his intention, as far as he was a representative of the church of Rome, that was the intention of that church (hear, hear); and this bill was only part and parcel of that contest. The noble lord had spoken ont very plainly, and he (Mr. Plumptre) thanked him for it. What the Protestants lamented was that they knew not where to find their enemies; they might be bold to-day, when it suited their purpose, but to-morrow, when it might not be so convenient to them—when they might be met by a superior power, they might hold their peace; but the noble lord, as an honest man and an open antagonist, had told them plainly what was the purpose of his church; his language was plain and intelligible, and the Protestants of this country were prepared to meet it by entirely opposite language. He agreed with the hon. baronet, the member for the University of Oxford, that nothing was more painful to him individually than being obliged, in taking part on this subject, to say anything objectionable to any of those hon, members of the church of Rome who might he present. Nothing could be further from his wish than to say anything that might inflict pain upon the feelings of others; but they must not refrain from speaking the truth because they might liurt the feelings of others, and when the contest was plainly and honestly and fairly declared to be the contest of one church against another, it would hardly become those who were interested on the side of Protestantism to he silent when they heard language such as that which was uttered by the noble lond. (Hear, hear). They were prepared to class or classes of the church of Rome; but he took oppose this measure, because they thought it was his ground on the necessity, at the present time, of part of that system which the noble lord told them general religious freedom. (Hear, hear.) In discussing the subject he would endeavour to avoid against Protestantism. The Protestants were alive saying anything offensive to any person, and, if he to this subject—they could not help seeing what had their alleged transubstantiation into his body and should unfortunately fail in his endeavour, he assurbeen going on, on the part of Popery in this country only said, It is the Spirit that quickeneth, the flesh to his wish or intention. The church of Rome had they were told by the Roman Catholics, a Grant was personant to his wish or intention. The church of Rome had they were told by the Roman Catholics, a Grant was necessal by many heavy necessal by many necessal by many necessal by many necessal by many heavy necessal by many necessal by man

Mr. Plumptre said, the noble lord had told the

house plainly, and he did not blame him for speaking

further trouble from us;" but, from what they had seen of the acts of the church of Rome since that time, could they say that the Roman Catholics were pacified by that measure? He believed that reflecting men were of opinion that they would be anything but satisfied with it. They believed, and he thought it had been verified, that it would be a bonus for further agitation. And now they were told plainly that the contest was going on, and should go on, until Protestantism was extinct, and Popery was re-ascendant. (Hear, hear.) That was the language of the noble lord, who, he supposed, might be looked upon as a fair representative of the church of Rome. But they who differed in opinion from the noble lord, entertaining for him as an estimable man every feeling of respect, were deter-mined to maintain that contest so far as they had strength and power to do so. They believed that there was a steady and increasing feeling in this country upon the subject, and they would meet their opponents face to face in that contest, and would do all in their power to stand forward for Protestantism and for the cause of truth (Hear.) He was aware that the church of Rome might create, as in times past, great trouble, much unhappiness and misery; she might become a persecuting church, and the noble lord seemed to think that there was some justification for her being so. (Cries of "No, no.") The noble lord quoted Scripture to show it. (" No, The noble lord certainly did allude to the Old Testament-he did not go with the noble lordhe thought the noble lord's argument was very weak and inconclusive ;-but the noble lord did refer to the Old Testament, and if he understood him the noble lord looked upon the permission given to the Israelites to exterminate the nations that stood between them and the promised land as justifying the acts, the ancient acts, of the church of Rome. He said that the church of Rome might be carrying on that contest, and might be disposed, when she thought it convenient and found that she had the power to do so, to become a persecuting church. She might be disposed to give this country and others, in proportion as she regained power, trouble, and such as might lead to great misery; but when the noble lord spoke of the result of the contest of Protestantism becoming extinct under the foot of the church of Rome, he (Mr. Plumptre) was not afraid of such a result. He was satisfied that Protestantism was founded on a rock. He only shrank from and deprecated the struggle which the church of Rome was promoting, and which hon, members not of that church were in their measures promoting by advocating such a bill as that now before the house; he took no part in such a measure—it was only parcel of that contest which was to be carried on against Protestantism unto the end, and on that ground he should oppose it. (Hear, hear.)

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1847.

The speech recently delivered in the House of Commons by a Roman Catholic nobleman, during the debate on Mr. Watson's bill professing to be for the removal of Roman Catholic disabilities, has been mentioned before in our columns. It is one of so much interest that we have thought it right to make room for the insertion of the fullest report of it we could find in the English papers, subjoining to it the prompt reply given by a gentleman of sound Protestant principles, J. P. Plumptre, Esquire, member for East Kent. The two, as reported in the London Times, will be found in this number.

It will be of some use to bear in mind the character which the Earl of Arundel and Surrey enjoys with a certain party in the mother-country who have of late acquired some prominency, either through ridicule or through applause. If we are not greatly mistaken, this out-spoken nobleman is the original of an interesting character introduced by Mr. D'Israeli in that singular work "Coningsby" which-secondarily perhaps to the modest design of setting forth, in the character of one of its heroes (Sidonia), the vast intellectual eminence of bell from a Romish chapel on almsgiving day. But his lee. What does morning often discover after a the author himself—answers the end of introducing there exists, we should imagine, a much more wideto the reader's acquaintance that body of conceited ly diffused conviction that the condition of the poor persons designated by the name of Young England, or the new generation. " Mr. Lyle" is an influential landed proprietor of the Roman Catholic persuasion; highly esteemed by the young noblemen with whom he familiarly exchanges sentiments, assuring them that he has no wish for any change in the present settlement of the crown, but was rather at a loss, at the time when Mr. D'Israeli wrote his work, as to what political party to unite himself with. He thus expresses himself:

ce I gathered at an early age, that it was expected that I was to inherit my father's political connec-tions with the family estates. Under ordinary circumstances this would probably have occurred. In times that did not force one to ponder, it is not likely I should have recoiled from uniting myself with a party formed of the best families in England, and ever famous for accomplished men and charming women. But I enter life in the midst of a convulsion in which the very principles of our political and social systems are called in question. I cannot unite myself with the party of destruction. It is an operative cause alien to my being. What then offers itself? The Duke talks to me of Conservative principles; but he does not inform me what they arc. I observe indeed a party in the State whose rule it is to consent to no change, until it is clamo-rously called for, and then instantly to yield; but those are Concessionary, not Conservative principles... This party treats institutions as we do our pheasants, they preserve only to lestroy them. But is there a statesman among these conservatives who offers us a dogma for a guide, or defines any great political truth which we should aspire to establish? It seems to me a barren thing-this Conservatisman unhappy cross-breed, the mule of politics that engenders nothing. What do you think of all this Coningsby? I assure you I feel confused, perplexed harassed. I know I have public duties to per-Prin il am in fact every day of my life solicited by all parties to throw, the weight of my influence in one scale or another; but I am paralysed. I often wish I had no position in the country. The sense of its responsibility depresses me; makes me miserable. I speak to you without reserve; with a frankness which our short acquaintance scarcely authorizes but Henry Sydney has talked to me so often rizes, but Henry Sydney has take to know you, (hat of you, and I have so long wished to know you, (hat liopen my heart willight restraint,).

It may be that the advance of legislation in farour of the Church of Rome has made the new generation see their way more clear since this paragraph was penned; unquestionably many doubts and hesitations would be overcome, it once the breath which emanates from Rome could be made to ani mate British statesmen, and, Protestantism being extinguished, a compact body of domestic Chaplains and Father Confessors trained in Jesuit Colleges were to instruct the members of the Le gislature.

Soon after Mr. Lyle is introduced to the reader of Mir. D'Israeli's work, the whole party of Young Englanders, who have come to pay their Roman Catholic neighbour a visit at his own residence, and have already taken a deep draught of delight in inpecting their guest's Chapel-are charmed with the following scene:

" As they approached the brow of the hill, that hung over St. Genevieve, they heard the great bell sound.

What is that ? asked the Duchess.

'It is almsgiving day,' replied Mr. Lyle, looking little embarrassed, and for the first time blushing The people of the parishes with which I am con nected come to St. Genevieve twice a week at this hour.

And what is your system?' inquired Lord Everngham, who had stopped, interested by the scene What check have you?

'The rectors of the different parishes grant certificates to those who in their belief merit bounty according to the rules which I have established These are again visited by my Almoner, who countersigns the certificate, and then they present it at the postern gate. The certificate explains the na- Ves, at a christening; net else.'- Why, what ture of the necessities, and my steward acts on his

'Mamma, I see them,' exclaimed Lady Theresa ' Perhaps your Grace may think that they might be relieved without all this ceremony,' said Mr. Lyle, extremely confused, 6 But I agree with Henry and Mr. Coningsby that ceremony is not, as too commonly supposed, an idle form, I wish the people constantly and visibly to comprehend that Property is their protector and their friend.

'My reason is with you, Mr. Lyle,' said the Du chess, 'as well as my heart.'

"They came along the valley, a procession o Nature, whose groups an artist might have studied. The old man, who loved the pilgrimage too much to avail himself of the privilege of a substitute accorded to his grey hairs: he came in person with his grand-child and his staff. There also came the widow with her child at the breast, and others clinging to her form; some sorrowful faces, and some pale; many a serious one; and now and then a frolic glance : many a dame in her red cloak, and many a maiden with her light basket, curly-headed urchins with demure looks, and sometimes a stalwart form baffled for a time of the labour which he desired. But not a heart there that did not bless the bell that sounded from the tower of St. Gene-

In the course of the debate in which the Earl of Arundel so good-naturedly let the cat out of the bag, Lord John Manners-another of the Young England party, and the original, it is believed, of the Henry Sydney mentioned in the former of the above extracts—came to the rescue and denounced "the absurdity" of those restrictions which as yet hamper the party whose hopes of seeing Protestantism extinct have met with so much encouragement He and others belonging to the new generation profess to be in an eminent degree the friends of the humbler classes; and we suppose they are conscientiously persuaded that a great benefit would be conferred upon the poor, if it could be brought about star-like directs the mariner, and does not save him that the relief of destitution all over the kingdom were placed under the supervision of the Almoners of Roman Catholic proprietors of land-the Protestant Rectors, so long as such a description of persons may yet exist, acting in a character subordinate to those functionaries; and the applicants presenting themselves at the postern-gate, at the sound of the line of fierce breakers ominously stretching along would be miserably deteriorated by the plan which calls him to the nobleman's gate, once a week, for mutilated hodies, but lost souls, that have perished alms in the shape of whatever the great man's great in a mightier shipwreck. It is to avert, as far as we man in his discretion may bestow. The fruits of that system, as acted upon, not so much by the no- Bible Society. bility, perhaps, as by monastic establishments in countries subject to the unmitigated sway of the Roman Church, are too well known from history, and too evidently seen to this day, to approve themselves to the sound common sense of the English

It appears, from allusions to the Earl of Arundel's speech in several of the addresses delivered at the religious Anniversaries held in London last month, that a strong sensation has been produced throughout the country by the avowal, so openly made by this respectable nobleman, of the hopes formed by him and those who think with him, from the recent course of events in the Church and Legislature. Lord Lincoln (another of the Coningshy originals, it is affirmed,) has found it prudent not to try the Manchester electors, as we read in the report of the Protestant Association. It is a token for good, that another branch of the Roman Catholic preponderance measures, which was introduced into the House of Commons by Lord John Manners under the title of a Bill for Pious and Charitable Uses (such as protecting endowments for masses to be said for the release of souls out of purgatory) was defeated on the 12th of last month by 166 votes against 20. Sir R. H. Inglis has on both occasions stood foremost in the defence of the barriers against encroachment which yet remain to British Protestantism, and the ability with which he performed the office undertaken by him has met with the success which every enlightened friend of the Reformation will desire.

We perceive that Lord Arundel's speech has been printed for distribution, with "a few Queries and Remarks appended," at 1d. each, or 6s. per 100; by Mr. J. II. Jackson, Publisher, Islington Green, and Seeley's, Fleet Sircet, London,

RELIGIOUS ANIVERSARIES.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY ; on the 29th of April. The Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The Society's income during the year has been £2,559 12 3, and expenditure £2,586 10 9. Total distribution of Scriptures: 16,071 copies. Licut. Col. Anderson, of the Royal Horse Artillery in the course of his address to the meeting, made the following partly melancholy and partly cheering

"I have been so situated lately, as to see more than many of the state of that class of men, of which the British army is composed; and I truly say it has been a very painful and appalling conviction which it has brought to my mind, that their state, in some parts of the country at least, is very sad and very fearful. I have seen many recruits, that have been brought into the British army within the last two or three years; and I really feel that the moral destitution of this country is not known. It is perfectly horrifying. Look at our great towns, such as Manchester and Liverpool I have the privilege to belong to the Town Mission of Manchester, and I know no agency so blessed of God at the present moment as Town Missions are; but it has brought me to acquaintance with a mass and amount of vice, of which I had no previous conception. Scenes take place in those towns, that cannot be named; they are fearful, they are appalling; and from that very class of individuals, many instances, is the British army composed. I have repeatedly had occasion to ask a young man offering himself as a recruit, What religion are von of?' and I have been met with a sort of loutish, bearish exclamation, expressive of perfect. brutish ignorance. When it has been explained what was meant by the question, the answer habeen, 'I den't know.'- Are you of no religion? No. "- Were you never in a place of worship ?" religion was your father?' 'I don't know; father went nowhere.' Ah! there is the secret; the father brings up his children in ungo liness and neglect and they follow his godless and graceless example. I am sure the responsibility of a parent is fearful in these days; I feel my perfect helplessness to give grace to my children, but I desire to be more impressed daily with a sense of my responsibility, and to be preserved by 'restraining prayer,' fer prayer is the Christian's safety and refuge for himself and for his family. I have heard, in the part of the country to which I have referred, the most horrid and abominable blasphemy, an indescribable low blasphemy, such as, I am glad to say, I have not heard in the worst of times in the army or navy. Indeed, in the particular branch of the service to which I have for many years belonged, I have not to my knowledge heard a single oath for the last five years. The word of God is in the men's hands; and where it does not produce a saving faith, it at least produces a moral influence. It restrains where it does not convert. We know that nothing but God's omnipotent grace, nothing less than God's sovereign, I will say irresistible, grace, can reach the heart of any sinner; but where that is not exerted, I believe there is a moral effect produced. I can recollect-for my head is grown grey in the service of my country—'to swear like a trooper' was at one time a common expression; but now, we do not hear even a drill-sergeant permitted to use an oath. Surely we are very much indebted for this wonderful change, under God's blessing, to the moral effects of the circulation of the Scriptures."

We subjoin a striking passage from a speech by the Rev. W. Chalmers:

"What would be thought of us, if we had not light houses along our iron-bound coast? We feel that if we neglected to establish those cheering and guardian lights, we should be responsible for the loss of life which every storm would effect; and hence, all along our shore, we have the tower, where, on some occasions in the midst of the day, the bell is rung, and where all night the light is burning, from whence the broad beam, slanting along the wave from the wreck, because it saves him from being wrecked at all. On the same principle, exposing our soldiers and sailors to special dangers, we ough to give them that glorious light which will guide them across life's stormy sea. It is an appalling situation for the storm-beaten mariner, when careering before the tempest, to find himself approaching within bomb-shot of the shore, and to see a long night introduced by a spectacle like that? Why bleaching and mutilated corpses, half buried in the sand, or wrapped in rieces of the wreck. But a morning will dawn, which will witness, I fear, not can, and diminish the extent of that calamity, that we ask for support to the Naval and Military

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY, 11th of May last, Lord Ashley in the chair. Total receipts £29,941. 6. 10. which is an increase of £7,435. 9. 3. over those of the year preceding; the princi pal part of this increase consisting in a large legacy left to the Society by the late John Scott, the Committee have thought it right to invest about £5,000. in long annuities, producing £518. a year, and the expenditure for the immediate purposes of the year has, therefore, been only £24,860. The Society's grants are in aid of the support of 301 Clergymen and 73 Lay Assistants; total 374 individuals: no fewer than 1,045 additional public Church services every week are performed by the Clergy, and the number of souls to whose spiritual welfare this increase of agency is directed amounts to 2,193,550. The Committee refer to particulars contained in their report, "as a proof that the work in which the Society is engaged has been abundantly favoured with the blessing of the Lord; and that the tone of feeling evinced by the clergymen and lay-assistants, supported by the Society's aid, is such as will war-rant the fullest confidence in its proceedings. Your Committee are not forgetful of the anxious solicitude of the members of this Society, as regards the principles and conduct of those who are to be maintained by its funds. Your Committee have, in this respect, ever felt that their duty was not so much to multiply clergymen, and enlarge and strengthen the machinery of our National Church, as to aim at securing that which is the grand object of every truly Christian institution—the salvation of precious souls. They have seen vanity and disappointment written upon every other preaching, and therefore their desire has been to ensure, by their grants, that setting forth of the Gospel, in all its simplicity and fulness, which, under the blessing of the Holy Spirit, will lead sinners to the Saviour. To this end the most scrupulous care-the Commillee think it right to state-still continues to he exercised that those labourers only shall be supported by your bounty who, as far as human observation can ascertain, are men of personal piety, and are last month, Noel Hoare, Esq., in the chair. The Sunday at the Parish Church of Falmouth, by the therefore able, out of their own experience, to tell Society's receipts had been £1,626 12s. 9d. and Lord Bishop of this Diocese, Mr. Edwin Girlin

to others the unspeakable value of an interest in the Redeemer's merits and death."

An extract from an address by the Lord Bishop of Chester was inserted in the first page of our last number: we subjoin one from the address, which was warmly applauded, by the Lord Bishop of Oxford:

"Ve have done little, very little; far less than we ought to have done; far less than any one would rish to find he had done when on his death bed and before the bar of judgement. Do not let me for a moment imagine that we come here to flatter one another. Neither, as you said, do we come here with any party separated motive. We come, if haply we may by quickened, through God's blessing, in labouring simply, labouring faithfully, and labouring earnestly to make the riches of salvation known to our fellow-creatures in this our highlyfavoured country. And nothing can so quicken us in this as the sort of detail contained in the Report. And here I speak from experience. I am not ashamed to confess to the Meeting there was a time when I myself entertained objections against the Society which prevented my co-operating with it. It is now many years since, but I determined to come for myself to its Annual Meeting to hear the statements then made, to observe for myself the tone of its Report, and to see whether those objections which I thought I saw in its constitution were well or ill founded. The result was, that before I left the building I put my name down as a subscriber to the Society. Having felt that many years since as a private clergyman, I entirely agree with what my Right Rev. Brother stated on his rastly larger and greater experience; and the view of the Church, and the necessities of the Church, which the position in which God's providence has placed me ena-bles me to take, only strengthens this conviction, and establishes the same belief. I see around me a great work to be done and this Society faithfully doing it. I know not myself, speaking for myself, anything which could excuse me in not heartily and undoubtingly rendering any feeble assistance in my power to its discharge of this its great work. We seen too in these Reports of the work a detail in some degree of its operations. We have gone as far as we are able, and seen it, not in its holiday dress, not in its outward profession, but in its daily dress, and in its hourly work. We have gone as far as we were able with it on its visits of mercy, and I envy not any heart which has so gone without being warmed in some degree to take his part in that work."

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY ron Aiding Missions at Home and Abroad, on the 7th ulto, the Hon. Wm. F. Cowper, M. P., in the chair. The sum of £326, 13, 111 had been raised during the year, being an increase of £51. 11 71. Lectures, and Meetings of a conversational, social, and devotional character had been held, and missionary libraries and reading-rooms had been, or were in progress of being, established.

The Society had to deplore the death of one its Vice-Presidents, the late Bishop of Sodor & Man, from which painful event the Rev. W. Cadman, of Park Chapel, Chelsea, took occasion, carnestly to impress upon the minds of the assembly that it became them to " work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work." Our last number contained, under the heading "Recruiting for the Lord's work," a report of the speech delivered at this Anniversary by the Rector of Walton.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, the 12th of May last

J. P. Plumptre, Esq., in the chair. The report read to the meeting (as we find it condensed in the Record) "after alluding to the course taken by the Legislature, and sketching the history of public opinion within the last half century, referred in the Emancipation Act of 1829, and the subsequen formation of the Association. The rise of Trac(a-rianism was also described; and it was observed that Popery and Tractarianism originated in the same errors, and led to the same end. The Repor referred to the state of public feeling in Liverpool and Manchester, and said that the open arowal of the Earl of Arundel had had such an effect on Manches ter electors, who valued a free Bible above free trade, that Lord Lincoln had found it necessary to retire. The committee congratulated the assembly on the defeat of the Bill which had been again brought forward by Mr. Watson. The Committee had directed their attention to the importance of the coming election, and of inducing Protestants to take necessary measures for counteracting Popery. During the past year the Secretary had been engaged in lecturing on Protestant principles in different parts of the country. An increase had taken place in the circulation of the Protestant Magazine, and many grants of publications had been made. In conse quence of large portions of the press having been found continually adverse to the proceedings of the Association, the Committee had had their attention directed to the importance of establishing a daily or weekly newspaper as the organ of the Society, in order to secure a fair and full representation of their views, objects, and proceedings throughout the country. There had, within the year, been a few accessions to Popery in this country, but a far greater number had left Popery in Ireland. Allusion was made to the case of Mr. Paley, as illustrating the practice of mental reservation; and a quotation was given from the letter of a parish-clerk at Frome Selwood, expressing his convictions in favour of Rome, which had led to his dismissal. With regard to the funds it was stated that there had been a greater augmentation of subscriptions in the past year than in the five preceding years, and that the receipts also from donations, collections, and legncies, had much increased. The funds, however were very inadequate to the work to be performed. The total receipts during the past year amounted to £1,320 4 8, and the total expenditure to £1,216 164, leaving a balance of £103 8 4. The liabilities of the Association amounted to about £350. Little financial assistance was derived from branch Associations, whose efforts were generally concentrated on local objects connected with Popery. In conclusion the Report referred to the declarations recently made by the leaders of each party in the House of Commons, in favour of the Church of Rome, and called upon Protestants, while avoiding divisions among themselves, to unite in opposing Popery, and in maintaining the purity of their faith, the union and independence of the empire, and those Protestant principles under the influence of which the country had so long prospered."

The principal speakers in support of the various resolutions were the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, the Earl of Winchilsen, the Rev. C. Prest, and the Rev. Dr. M'Neile. The speech of the last named clergyman was very long, but was listened to with intense interest, and repeatedly responded to by the cheers of the audience.

BRITISH REFORMATION SOCIETY, on the 13th of

expenditure £1,390 16s. 5d. leaving a balance just about equal to its liabilities. After referring to the death of the former, and election of the present Pope, the Committee in their report express their grief at the "increase of Romish errors. That Roman Catholic colleges, monasteries and convents, have spring up on every side is testified by our ocular experience, whilst the unprecedented increase of Romish churches and chapels in our cities and towns has left scarcely any portion of Protestant England undefiled by Romish idolatry. Equally true is it, that many of our countrymen have been seduced from the profession of the Reformed Apostolic religion into the adoption of the Romish creed; and that Tractarianism is pioneering the way for many other victims of the same unhappy delusion is equally undeniable. Many persons are astonished that well-educated and talented Protestants should become the votaries of superstition, fanaticism, and idolatry; but the history of mankind proves to us that human learning is no guarantee against the grossest religious errors, and that, in every age, genius, literature, and the fine arts, have aided by their meretricious charms and embellishments idolatry, superstition, fable, and priesteraft." In the course of some detail of the extensive labours which have been performed through the Society's instrumentality, reference is made to its Reader in St. Giles, a single-minded, pious, and devoted Irish Protestant, with scarcely any education beyond what the word of God can supply, who had visited upwards of 800 Roman Catholic families, reading and distributing the Scriptures, circulating tracts, and entering into friendly discussions which, in many instances, were successful. His labours seemed to be so much blessed that the Committee contemplated still further extending this unobtrusive but interesting sphere of missionary operations. "We live in an age," says the report, "in which the great controversy in which we are engaged is becoming more and more important. The recent Encyclical of Pius IX., the open arowal of the ultimate projects of the Church of Rome made by Lord Arundel before the British House of Commons, the movement of Mr. Newman at Rome, and the increased energy, activity and zeal of the Church of Rome, all indicate the vast importance of the controversy. And while the National Club and Protestant Association are taking up the political bearings of the subject, it is surely of no ordinary importance that this Society should increase its labours in that purely missionary and spiritual province which it has so long occupied. The labours of the Society's agents have this year been more abundant than usual; the precious seed has been sown on fields and in circumstances new, interesting, and extraordinary."

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY, 14th of last month; J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M. P., in the chair. Receips 4855 9. 1., Expenditure £712 3. 8. The Receipts include £100 paid in accordance with the will of the late Major Christie. We have placed part of a speech by a gentleman from Derby on our first page; the same speaker referred to the success which had attended the stoppage on Sunday of all the blast-iron furnaces belonging to Mr. Bagnall, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, as noticed at considerable length in the Society's report, and ohserved that it was " an instance of what might be done by perseverance and fuith." Such firmness had very seldom been exhibited. The workmen themselves had been against the experiment, and not even the representation that danger was involved in it would move Mr. Bagnall from his purpose. He had resolved that on no account and under no circumstances should the furnaces he worked on the Sabhath-day; and, contrary to even what might be expected, he was enabled to succeed in his object. Such was the feeling which should exist in every one's heart on this subject."

DAY OF HUMILIATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Royal Gazette of the 19th ult., contains His Excel-lency the Lieutenant Governor's Proclamation, appointing Wednesday the 16th June next, as a day of Public Fasting and Humiliation throughout this Province, for the removal of the heavy afflictions which have been visited upon the Mother Country, owing to a scarcity of necessaries of life in various parts of the United Kingdom. A form of prayer suited to the occasion has been prepared by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton which His Excellency authorizes to be read in all Churches and Chapels throughout the Province on this solemn occasion, and enjoins all persons reverently and devoutly to observe the said Public Fast .- St. John N. B. Courier.

Diorese of Queber.

A Sermon will be preached, D. V., on Sunday morning next, at the CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRI-NITY, and a Collection taken up in aid of the funds of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese. Service to commence at half-past ten.

Sermons were preached, on Sunday the 6th inst., by the Lond Bishop or Montreal, at Point Levi and New Liverpool, in aid of the general designs of the Church Society; after which collections were made, amounting respectively to the sums of £3. 3s. 6d. and £5. 15s. 5d.

On Tuesday morning last, the Rev. John Ton-RANCE, Missionary at Point Levi, went down to the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, with a view to render to the Alissionary on the spot whatever assistance might be required. The Lord Bishop returned from the Station yesterday morning.

Diocese of Nova Scotta.—It is with deep regret, though not unmixed with a devout sense of the divine goodness which magnified itself in the pastoral usefulness and in the patient suffering of a valuable labourer in the vineyard, that we record the decease of the Reverend WILLIAM Conswell. which we learn from the Halifax Times received yesterday. The event had for some time been looked for, and was to him a release from protracted suffering. The only particulars furnished by the paper before us are his age, 37 years, and the time of his death, a quarter to ten o'clock on Saturday night, the 5th instant. We have reason to bear in grateful remembrance the name of one who, without knowing the Editor of this publication personally, allowed him to make use of his name among those friends who take an interest in promoting the circulation of the Beneau, simply from the agreement which he perceived between the sentiments advocated by the Editor, and those which he himself had embraced, and to which he clung with increasing attachment in the hours of his declining health and in the approach of death.

The fourth page of this number, which still bears Mr. Cogsivell's name as our kind friend at Halifax, was struck off before the mournful intelligence reached us.

ORDINATION .- At an ordination held on Trinity Sunday at the Parish Church of Falmouth, by the

St. Paul Street.

A. B., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy order of Deacons. His Lordship preached from John 20. 21, to a numerous and attentive audience, in his usual impressive manner.

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON,-ORDINATIONS.-On the 30th ultimo, (Trinity Sunday,) the Rev. WILLIAM N. Boyen, St. Bees College, England; the Rev. Joseph Ellweil; and the Rev. RICHARD SIMONDS, A. B., King's College, Windsor, N. S., were admitted to the order of Priests, by the Lord Hishop of Fredericton, in St. Anne's Chapel, and Mr. William H. Devenen, A. B., King's College, Fredericton, was ordained a Deacon .- St. John, N. B., Courier.

JERUSALEM, -- APRIL 8th .- On Good Friday, an interesting ceremony was performed at the Chapel of the English Consulate. The Bishop, assisted by his chaptain and two Missionary clergymen, baptized five Jews; three men and two women. A considerable number of English were present; but the service was read in German by Dr. Nicolayson and the bishop. It was curious to hear our gracious Queen prayed for in a foreign language, "Wir bitten dich für unsere gnädige Königin Victoria." The bishop, Mr. Gobat, a native of Switzerland, is a fine serious-looking man, and read, with great solemnity and impressiveness, our beautiful Liturgy, which lost less than one would have supposed from being rendered into German.

The little church, of a pretty Gothic design has got its walls up, and is waiting for the which, though constructed of timber, is to be brought out from England, so scarce is that material here. The highest point of Mount Sion, crowned with an English Protestant Church, is an interesting subject for contemplation. The hospital, established by the Society for Prometing Christianity amongs the Jews, and attended by Dr. Macgowan, stands hard by, and is a most serviceable institution.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, the Bishop says, "the Armenians here and the Syrians are very kind and friendly, but the Greeks are cold and reserved. The Patriarch has not returned my visit. I am looking for the position which the Lord may assign to me respecting them."

To Correspondents .- Received T. C, and sent the paper ;- W. T ;-G. G ;- W. D ;- Even'g Packet, two numbers.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Dr. G. Grasett, No. 157 to 208; Mrs. Christie, 2 copies, No. 157 to 208; Rev. W. Thompson, No. 157 to 208; Rev. N. Gueront, No. 105 to 156; Messrs. W. McGionis, No. 157 to 208; M. M. Hammond, No. 163 to 214 Geo. Nelson, No. 125 to 176.

Aocal and Political Entelligence.

IRELAND AND AMERICA .- The Belfast. (Irish) Northern Whig, relates the following incident, as showing how the generous conduct of America, in sending relief to that country is appreciated : A poor American sailor, who had been found guilty of smuggling tobacco, was sentenced to pay a line of £100: The sum was afterwards reduced by the Board of Customs to £2. But it was much the same to the man, as he had not £2 to pay, and he continued in gaol. The circumstance having been mentioned on ' Change,' the sum was at once raised and steps were taken for the immediate liberation of the man. This, though comparatively a trifling matter, is a pleasing indication of the feeling entertained towards the Americans.'-Boston Christian Witness.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S LONG RANGE. The alleged invention of a destructive agent of extraordinary power and extent of application which has repeatcelly excited great public attention by experiments made for the purpose of testing its value, has been recently subjected to a test which was to decide the question of the government's adopting or rejecting it; and the result of it has been declated, by Sir II. Douglas, in the House of Commons, to be that the invention "turns out to be the greatest imposition ever practised upon public credulity and gullibility."

IMMIGRATION OF TRISH PAUPERS AT LIVERPOOL.

-A deputation from Liverpool which waited upon Sir George Grey, at the commencement of May, stated to him that since the 15th of January last therefore, proposed to introduce a bill, giving them 180,000 Irish paupers had arrived in Liverpool: of that number 40,000 or 50,000 had emigrated to the Colonies, and others had proceeded to different parts of England; but there remained from 60,000 to 80,000 in Liverpoot, in addition to the ordinary number of Scotch and Irish in that town. It does not appear that any legal means exist for remedying this serious evil; but to prevent the spread of infection from the diseased state in which some of these immigrants are found, various measures have been adopted such as an order for steamers which have sickness on board to hoist the yellow flag, up on which they are to be inspected by medical officers, and the sick removed to certain lazaretto ships which Government has given up for that purpose the owners of vessels bringing passengers to Liver-pool are also warned that it might become necessary, if they do not use precaution as to the state of health in which their passengers are found, to detain them for the purpose of performing quarantine before they land any passengers.
Plemont; Mont Cenis.—It is reported that the

entting through this mountain, for a railway from Turin to Chambery, has been fully decided on experiments having demonstrated its practicability.

REVOLUTION THREATENING IN TURKISH DOMES TIC LIFE.-Though the 'Queen's Drawing Room' is now a week old, yet there was one circumstance so singular and so remarkable, so significant of the times, that it will bear to be the subject of gossip between us even now. It is no less a fact than the Turkish Minister actually bringing his wife to Court, not shrouded and veiled up to the eyes, to screen her from the profane gaze of "dogs of Christians," and hurried secretly into the presence of a female sovereign, but hanging on the arm of her ottoman lord, and threading her way through the diplomatic crowd in a court dress, not distinguished from any other lady, though the minister, of course, appeared in his national costume. Just fancy the old Tories of Constantinople hearing of this drendful innovation. There's an end of the consti tution of Turkey at once ; and a pretty account the princess will give, when she gets back among the secluded inhabitants of the harem, of the privileges she has enjoyed .- Chellenham Looker-on.

Austria .- The Archduke Charles, uncle to the reigning Emperor, and celebrated in the military history of his country as the skilful and patriotic commander of its armies, though seldom successful in the wars with Napoleon, died on the 30th of April. He retired from the command subsequently to the disastrous campaign of 1809, and consequently had no share in those glorious events which termi-nated in the dethronement of the French Emperor.

Rome announce that Cardinal Gizzi, on the 19th ult., addressed to the governors of the Roman pro-vinces a declaration that his Holiness desires to unite around him an assembly of men of note, delegated by the principal towns in the Roman States. A letter from Civita Vecchia informs us that this declaration of the Pontifical Government excited in that town the liveliest demonstrations of joy. It was generally believed that the proceeding would produce the same impression throughout all the States of the Church."

CHINA .- The Chinese Repository gives an account which could hardly be credited had we not positive proofs of the density of the population of the Chinese Empire. According to the above journal, published by the American missionaries, a civil war, or rather fend, took place between the two neigh-bouring departments of Chang-Chao and Tseven-Chao, in the Province of Gokein, in which 21,515 houses and 668 huts were pillaged and barnt to the ground, and 130,638 persons killed or wounded. It appears that wars of this kind are of frequent occurrence in the interior of this country, without the Government attempting, or rather caring, to inter-fere. It is stated that when riots of this description take place, bearing no political character, the authorities care little about the results to the inhabitants. It is not long since that the authorities of Canton allowed two villages to be destroyed, and the population murdered, as the question was only certain losses at gaming. The empire, say they, is too thickly populated, therefore there can be no harm in allowing turbulent people to make room for a more quiet can a more quiet set .- Moniteur Belge.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- Certain papers, detailing the unsuccessful negotiations which have taken place, since Lord Elgin's arrival, for the purpose of introducing some gentlemen of French origin into the Executive Council, have been laid before the Legislature. There is a report of negotiations being resumed.

The address of the House of Assembly, in answer to the Governor General's speech, has at last been carried, Mr. Budwin's amendment against Ministers being negatived by a majority of two votes only in favour of the ministry; the following is the vote:

Yeas: Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Boutillier, Cameron, (Lanark,) Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Conger, Desaunier, De Witt, Drummond, Fournier, Jobin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laterrière, Laurin, Leslie, Macdonald, (Glengarry,) McDonnell, (Stormont.) Merrit, Me-thot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Prince, Rousseau, Scott, Smith, (Wentworth,) Thomson, Watts .- 36.

Nays :- Badgley, Boulton, Brooks, Cameron, (Cornwall,) Cayley, Chalmers, Christie, Colvile, Cummings, Daly, Dixon, Draper, Duggan, Etmatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Hall, Jessop, Lyon, Macdonald, (Kingston,) McDonnell, (Dundas,) McConnell, Moffatt, Munroe, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Riddell, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, Smith, (Frontenac,) Stewart, (Bytown,) Stewart, (Prescott,) Viger, Webster, Williams.—38.

It will be perceived that Mr. Draper voted with the majority, he has because a since signified, his

the majority; he has, however, since signified his acceptance of a Judgeship, which will vacate his seat. Messis. Attorney-Generals Badgley, East, and Sherwood, West, and Receiver General Macdonald have all gained their elections and their votes are included in the above.

It might be hoped that personalities, which have taken up so much of the time which has passed since the meeting of Parliament, will now give place to the transaction of business. But the very limited majority which has sustained the Administration on the address renders it somewhat doubtful whether the business of government will be successfully carried on in the present state of affairs .- We cut the following from the Morning Chronicle, having reference to the loans to be granted to sufferers by the late fires to enable them to proceed with

"In answer to a question from Mr. Chabot, Mr. Cayley explained, that when the bill was parsed last Session, authorizing the Ministry to borrow £100,000 at 5 per cent. it was supposed that money could be obtained at that rate; but the state of the money market, since that time, had been such that Canadian Debentures at 5 per cent. could be obtained at less than par; so that it was found impossible to horrow the money at that rate. The Ministry, authority to pay 6 per cent. And as the former bill gave authority to loan the money at 3 per cent, or 2 per cent less than it was supposed it would cost; so now they intend to ask for authority to make the loan at 4 per cent, thus preserving the same proportion as before."

A series of want-of-confidence Resolutions is to be moved in the Legislative Council on this day.

The Hon. R. E. Canox .- A handsome piece of plate has been presented to our late Mayor, bearing the following inscription which explains the occasion and the design of this act of respect and good will towards him:

" PRESENTED TO THE HONORABLE RENE EDOUARD CARON,

Speaker of the Legislative Council of Canada, by his fellow-citizens of both origins,

as a token of their high personal esteem and approbation, as well of the uniform suavity and benevolence, which have marked his intercourse with society, as of his public conduct and zeal in the discharge of his official duties, while Mayor of the City of Quebec, during a period of ten years."

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The City Council have voted £250. to this board; and the Board has assigned 10s, a day, Sundays and Holydays excepted, for the service of its Secretary. The Board recommend that a convenient lot of ground be appropriated for the reception of the filth, manure, &c., which may be removed from the yards, streets, wherves, &c., and that it be prohibited to deposit the same in any other spot ;-also that some place or places be procured where water carters may at all times pro-cure clear water for the use of citizens, and that they be prevented from taking water any where

We are very thankful to find that Dr. Sewell moved, seconded by Mr. Phillips, and it was Resolved That a Committee of five members be now chosen to memorialize His Excellency and the other two branches of the Legistature, in the strongest possible terms, upon the absolute necessity which exists for the speedy establishment of a Gene ral Hospital in this city, and that a draft of a peti tion to the same effect be prepared to be signed by he Mayor and Corporation, Clergy and Citizens of Quebec in general.

The following gentlemen were appointed to form said Committee : Mr. W. S. Sewell, Dr. Sewell, Messrs. Phillips, Sirois and Dr. Jackson.

Municipal. The City Council have been much engaged in deliberations, referring to measures for of Perth.

ROME .- The Univers says :- " Our letters from I the health of this city. A letter from A. C. Bucha nan, Esq., Chief Agent for Emigration, calls the attention of the Corporation to the number of Emigrants of this season remaining in this city, and occupying lodgings in the more densely populated parts thereof, but chiefly in the Lower Town, and represents the danger which may result to the health of the citizens generally.

Certain citizens of Quebec having petitioned the Council to provide against the intended erection of temporary sheds for the accommodation of the sick near the Marine Hospital, a resolution was passed, on Friday last, upon motion of Mr. Rousseau, seconded by Mr. Robitaille, -not without amendments being offered in favour of the locality of the intend-ed sheds near the Marine Hospital -to this effect: "That a By-law be immediately passed to prohibit the erection of any temporary building within the limits of this city, for the reception of sick Emigrants."

This resolution was, however, rescinded at a meeting held last Monday, after the following, moved by Mr. Magnire, and seconded by Mr. Hall had been adopted-two adverse amendments having

been negatived by 10 votes against 7. "That this Council has witnessed with satisfaction the efforts being now made by the Commissioners of the Marine Hospital to afford hospital accommodation to strangers and emigrants arriving sick or who may fall sick within the city, by the erection of temporary sheds on the vacant ground adjoining the principal building, where the sick will be liable to participate in the benefits of the able and successful treatment received by persons admitted into that Hospital."

QUARANTINE STATION .- The increase of accommodation on shore, by the erection of additional sheds, has raised the number of sick on the island to 1700; several hundred remained on board vessels The number of vessels was 23, nineteen of which had only just arrived. The following extract of a letter from Grosse Isle, dated 14th inst., is from the

"Our Bishop is here, and has gone through every ward and tent, and witnessed every horror. He goes back by our station packet to-morrow. He preached at my camp on Sunday. I assembled the Protestants under shady trees, where service was performed."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. GEORGE STRANGE BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg, to be member of the Legislative Council. Joun Young, Esq., to be a Barrister, Advocate,

c. in Lower Canada. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL WILL hold a General Drawing Room at Moneklands, on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., at 9 o'clock. "Ladies and Gentleman are requested to bring two cards with their names written thereon, one to be left on the table in the Hall, the other to be delivered

Shipping News .- Arrived, among others : Ship Constitution, Neil, Belfast, Oliver, gen.

to the Aid-de-Camp in Waiting for presentation in

the Drawing Room."

Brig Fourteen, Williamson, Newcastle, Anderson. gen. cargo.

Bark Alcyone, Strick, Liverpool, Welch & Davies, gen. cargo. Schr. Thomas, Burrows, Cuba, Leay craft, gen, cargo

" Joseph Howe, Cole, Cuba, do. do.
Brig Watkins, Varty, Liverpool, Price, do.
Catherine, Thomson, Liverpool, order do.
John & Eleanor, Tillman, Bordeaux, Le Me-

Seculous, Levie, Liverpool, Perrin & Bockas Montreal, gen. cargo.

	ENGER YESSELS.	
Wave, from	n Dublin, 898	passengers.
Tay,	Sligo, 290	"
Scotland,	Cork, 553	
Magnet,	Bremen, 202	"
Columbia,	Sligo, 150	**
Congress,	Sligo, 219	
Lian Rumney,	Hull, 103	***
Paragon,	Truro, 102	
John Francis,	Cork, 262	"
Ninian,	Limerick, 261	ee .
Mary Brack,	Limerick, 173	66
George,	Liverpool, 297	46
Aberdeen,	Liverpool, 408	"
Pasha,	Cork, 178	66
Dominica,	Cork, 251	**
Rankin,	Liverpool, 579	
Eliza Caroline	, Liverpool, 510	
Astrea,	Weymouth 4	*

Weymouth 4 " The new ship Ringfield (G. H. Parke & Co's), which left here on Friday last, has a cargo of flour equal to 12,500 harrels.

Ship Cleopatra, from Quebec, spoken with by Brig Vine, on the 6th, was going into Sydney, making 3 feet water per hour.

Ship Loosthauk, Capt. Thain, 636 tons, from Liverpool to Quebec, out 7 weeks, 349 passengers when she sailed, had lost 117 by death, and only 5 of her crew were able to work : letter from Chatham. 3rd June, says she requires assistance, to bring her up the river.

Brig Exmouth was totally wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and of 251 persons she had on board nearly all Irish emigrants, every soul, except three of the crew, were lost. She sailed from London-derry for Quebec, on Monday, the 26th April, and was soon after caught in the storm which raged with great violence on the Scotch and Irish coasts. She was driven amongst the rocks at Ballanavie, on the north-west side of Islay, when she soon went to pieces.

Steamers Lady Colborne and Pioncer came into collision on Wednesday night, last week : the Pioneer's steam-pipe broke, and loss of life ensued. The Montreal Correspondent of the Mercury says "the Captain, Pilot and Engineer of the Lady Colborne have been committed for wilful murder on the Coroner's Warrant, for running down the Pioncer and occasioning the loss of some people who were aboard of her."

MARRIED.

Yesterday, in All Saints? Chapel, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, WILLIAM RIIODES, Esquire, late a Captain in the 68th Light Infantry, Bachelor, to Anna Cathanine, daugnter of the late Hon. ROBERT DUNN, of this city.

At Poplar Grove, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, by the Revd. Mr. Clugston, Dungan Macriferson, Esq., to Matteda, eldest daughter of the late WILLIAM TORRANCE, Esq.

On the 2nd inst., at St. James's, Perth, James Crawford, Esq., of Brockville, to Caroline Susan, second daughter of the Rev. Michael Harris, Rector

DIED. On the 14th instant, aged 17 years and 9 months after a long and sovere illness, Miss Isahella Houghton, second daughter of Mr. John Houghton.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 15th June, 1817.

원회의 항 중인하되는 나는 급박하고 하는데	S.		400	A	α.
Beef, per lh	0	4	. (3	0	6
Mutton, per fb. Ditto, per quarter Lamb, per quarter Potatoes, per bushel Maple Sugar, per fb.	. 0	3	а	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	12	3	∵ ၅
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	4	. 0
Polatoes, per bushel	4	6	a	Б	()
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4	·a	0	5
Oats per bushel	. 2	()	a	. 2	: 6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	O	a	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	a	2.5	6
Fire-wood per cord	. 10	. ()	a	12	6
Cheese per lb					
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0		- 1	3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per Ib		- 8	a	0	10
Veal, per ib	. 0	5	a	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	· a	6	. 0
Pork, per lb		5	a	0	7
Eggs, per dozen	Ü	8	а	0	. 9
J					

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, SATURDAY, 26th JUNE.—PAID letters will be eceived to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR `clock, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 1st June, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHURCH Society will (D. V.) take place at the National School House, Quebec, on Wednesday, the Seventh of July.

The Chair will be taken by the Lond Bishor of

Montreat, President of the Society, at Two o'clock,

The Meeting to be preceded by Divine Service, in ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ALSO,-The next Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held in the National School House, at Montreal, on FRIDAY the 9th of JULY, at Two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM DAWES, Secretary Church Society. Rectory, St. John's, C. E. 16th June, 1817.

WANTED, NURSE MAID-a Protestant would be preferred. Apply at No. 5, Parloir Street, Ursulines.

Quebec, 17th June, 1847.

Boot and Shoe Warchouse,

(CLOUET'S BUILDINGS,) BUADE STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully announces, that he has removed to those large and extensive premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. Colfen, and recently by the late Mr. W. BURKE, and having received per Charles Jones and Sophia Moffatt, his Spring Imports of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, can now offer to the Public a Stock of Goods in his line, (which he has no hesitation in saying) as to quantity, quality, and style of workmanship, stands unrivalled in this

The Retail Department being conducted solely upon Cash principles, enables him, together with his superior facilities in the Home and Foreign Market, to sell fully 15 per Cent, lower than any other House in the Trade.
THOMAS COWAN.
Quebec, 17th June, 1817.

JUST RECEIVED From England, France, Germany, Turkey, and for Sale at 65, St. Louis Street. CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, A consisting of the following articles, viz:-TEAS. Gunpowder, Imperial, Old Hyson, ditto Sou-chong, Young Hyson, and Flowery Pekoe.

COFFEE. Fine rich Old Mocha, Dunn's Essence, Jamaica and Java.

CHOCOLATES AND COCOA. Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate,

Dunn's Soluble Do. Prepared Paste,

Do. do. Powder. CHEESE

Stilton, Cheshire, North Wiltshire, and Double Gloucester. HAMS. Westphalia, Yorkshire, and Eastern Townships.

PASTE AND PRESERVED FISH. Mulligatawny Paste, Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, Sardines in Oil, French Truffles, Preserved Salmon, Lobsters, and Mackarel. CANDLES.

London pure White Wax, long four's, Do. do. Sperm do. Do. do. short sixes, Burton's, Belmont Sperm and Patent Wax. WINES. Levels well

Sparkling Hock, Champaign, Claret, Old Madeira, Blackburn's and Blandy's, Very Superior Port from Sandeman, Froste & Co. Smith & Co., London; and W. Hunt & Co.,

Quenec.
Superior Old Sherry, &c.
ALE.
Prestonpans' Pale Ale, Alloway and Burton's.

-ALSO,-A General Assortment of GROCERIES, which for quality and variety, stands unequalled in this ity. JÖHN BRADFORD. Quebec, 17th June, 1847. d City.

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR. OR SALE,—landing from the Brig Wilkinson, from St. Johns, Newfoundland;—
22 Hhds. Cuba Muscovado Sugar, 37 Hhds.
149 Barrels | Bright St. Thomas do. do.
17th June, 1847,

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

VIITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry. Red and William Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours, Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Letharge, and Yandyke Brown,
Paints in Oil, assorted colours,
Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass.
C. & W. WURTELE,

3rd June, 1817.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

NC. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support. II. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his

Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Dueskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assort-ment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Modorate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,

IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBCRES. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

DRY GOODS.

RS. CARWELL, in returning her sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their kind support during the last ten months, begs leave to say, she will have

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EARLY SPRING SHIPS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN HER LINE,

and hopes, by selling low, and strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of that patronage she has hitherto been so kindly favoured with.

Quebec, 20th May, 1817.

ICE.

DARTIES desirous of having Ice delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season.

Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steam.

ers may also be supplied. To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the summer, the number of subscribers will be limited. J. MUSSON & Co. Quebec, 6th May, 1817.

REED & MEAKINS Cabinet Makers,

ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

RECEIVING ex "OCEAN QUEEN." NGLISH Cheese, Gloster, Berkeley, Cheddar, Queen's Arms. Truckle and Stiltons.

C. &. W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street.

Quebec, May 19th, 1847.

NOTICE.

MRS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN-ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

YOUNG WOMAN, in her eighteenth year, is desirous of employment,—either as a Nur-Governess, as a Sempstress, or as a Companion to a Lady. Salary would be a minor consideration. Apply at the office of this Paper. Quebec, Jane 10th, 1817.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME little Canadian MARE, and a COV, of a superior breed, both five years old: Price of the two, £30. A strong FOUR WHEELED CONVEYANCE,£12 10s. A PIANO, by Broadwood, £20. For Particulars inquire at the office of this paper.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM

Tobe Let or Sold. BEAUTIFULLY STTUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House, and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Coltage and

Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared, good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate-owner removed to

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire Sherbrooke; or Lieut LLOYD, R. N., coffice of the Church Society, Montreal, an experient Medical March 25, 1847.

Pouth's Corner.

THE DORMOUSE. The little Dormouse is tawny red; He makes, against winter, a nice snug bed-

He makes his hed in a mossy bank, Where the plants in summer grow tall and rank Away from the daylight, far under ground, His sleep through winter is quiet and sound; And when all above him it freezes and snows, What is it to him, for he naught of it knows? And till the celd time of the winter is gone, The little Dormouse keeps sleeping on.

But at last, in the fresh breezy days of spring, When the green leaves bud, and the merry birds

sing, And the dread of the winter is over and past, The little Dormouse peeps out at last.
Out of his snug quiet burrow he wends, And looks all about for his neighbours and friends : Then he says, as he sits at the foot of the larch, "Tis a beautiful day for the lirst day of March! The Violet is blowing, the sky is clear; The Lark is up-springing, his carol I hear And in the green fields are the Lamb and the Foal ; I'm glad I'm not sleeping now, down in my hole !"

Then away he runs in his merry mood, Over the fields, and into the wood, To find any grain there may chance to be, Or any small berry that hangs on the tree. So, from early morn till late at night, Has the poor little creature its own delight, Looking down to the earth, and up to the sky, Thinking "what a happy Dormouse am 1?"

Gospel Messenger.

THE CONTENTED BOY.

Oh! this is so nice, said little Robert, as he and his cousin Charles sat down together by the fire in the nursery. "I've got a nice apple and this pretty book, and you have got an apple and a new top. How kind aunt is.

"Not very", said Charles, sulkily : " an apple is no great thing. I am sure I expected she would have given us an orange at least; and that book of yours has frightful looking pictures."

"Why Charles, how can you talk so?" said Robert. "I love apples dearly, and so do you too, only you won't say so for spite, because aunt did not give you all you wanted. Come, don't be cross any more. I will let you read of 6881. 16s 2d. in my book, if you wish."

Here Charles angrily threw his top across the room, and told Robert he " might read his own book if he wanted to; for his part, he did not like such body play."

Robert, finding that it was in vain to attempt to make Charles happy and contented, moved his chair to the other side of the fire place, and began to look over his new book with great

Soon the flakes of snow began to fall, and both boys ran to the window, when they found the ground already white. "Now for sport," said Robert : " such a glorious ride as we shall have down hill on our sleds."

"You can if you like," said Charles; "but I saw yesterday such a beautiful new sled that James Parker's brother gave him, that I am determined I will ride no more until I have one like it. Oh! it's so beautiful, all painted green, with black lines on the edges, and brass bands on the runners. ...If you were to see, it you'd never get on that shabby concern of yours again.

"Indeed I should," said Robert, laughing " I have no kind brother to give me such a fine sled, but I will not for that reason stay moping up in the house, while there is such fine sport going on. My shabby concern, as you call it, is good enough for me until I can get a

Away ran Robert, with a light heart and a merry tongue, and soon his sled was coasting disposed, however, to adopt not only the name, down hill famously. Charles looked on from the window, wishing for the new sled with brass runners, discontented and unhappy, and making every one uncomfortable about him; upon the whole, might, perhaps, be better while Robert, with his good-natured face, and cheerful, contented spirit, was always happy himself, and a source of happiness to others. Visitor.

SAILORS' HOME, LONDON.

The 12th Annual Meeting of the Sailors' Home, Destitute Sailors' Asylum, and Episcopal Floating Church Societies, was held on the quainted with all the doctrines of the Gospel, but 12th of last month. The chair was taken by Admiral W. Bowles, C. B., M. P. The proceedings having been opened with prayer,

Captain Pience, the secretary, read the Report. It stated that twelve years have now elapsed since the Sailors' Home was first opened and commenced its operations, and the ciety on its steady onward progress. It commenc-Directors are thankful to be able to state, that ed its operations with an annual income of 450l. during that period it has been conferring on whereas its present receipts were nearly 60,000l. seamen great and lasting benefits, rescuing The world was fallen, its conditions were disasmany of them from the haunts of vice and iniquity, and giving them opportunities of religious instruction, which they carnestly hope may lead to their spiritual improvement. The Directors have the painful duty of stating that prayer. Let them entreat the Divine blessing, Captain Elliot, to whose devoted labours the Institution: owes so large a debt of gratitude, is did not realize all the results they desired in time; still prevented by indisposition from actively those results would be found by them in eternity engaging in the work; but although removed from the work, he still rejoices in every movement which is made for the sailor's good, and enters with deep interest into all that is conneoted seither with his spiritual or temporal the Rev. C. Penny, Bishop elect of Melbourne, welfare. During the year, 4,567 boarders South Australia, moved-"That this Meeting is have been received into the institution; the deeply sensible of the importance of bringing largest number ever admitted during a simi- children under religious, moral, and intellectual lar period. Of this number, 1,523 have been old boarders, proving in a most satisfactory sued in the Infant Schools of this Society; and LEDGE; to produce those religious IMPRESSIONS; manner that seamen can appreciate the advantis bighly gratified to find that proof is now af and to form those religious Habits, in the tages, which the Sailors' Home affords. During forded by the state of the Juvenile School, that minds of the children, which shall be crowned

absence from the country, the order and regu- straining cyll tempers and infusing Christian larity, so essential to the comfort and usefulness of the establishment, was fully maintain-

ed. The number of apprentices has also increased, and the Directors look with considerable hope to that branch of their labours. During the past year 136 vessels have been manned by the Sailors' Home, many of them large ships, bound to our distant colonial possessions. Care is taken that Bibles and tracts accompany the men shipped from the Institution, and reports of a very satisfactory character are very frequently made by the captains of the general good conduct of the boarders. The Sunday service on board the floating Church and at the Asylum, and on week-day evenings the service at the Sailors' Home, have been regularly performed by the Chaplain. The sum of 22,850l. has been received and paid by the Cashier during the last year, on the private accounts of the seamen; 4,1951. has been sent to themselves or their families at their homes; while in the Savings' Bank, 2,2881. 19s. stands to the credit of the boarders of the Institution.

The Directors are glad to be enabled to state that the church for the seamen of the port of London is now completed, and that the Committees who have laboured in this important work will cause it to be consecrated as soon as 3001. more shall be subscribed. All its seats, 800 in number, are to be free, and as there is an entrance to it from the Sailors' Home, and it stands in a neighbourhood where the sailors generally reside who perform long foreign voyages, it is to be hoped they will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of attending Divine service, a privilege so long and so frequently denied to the seamen of our mercantile marine. In conclusion, the Directors would carnestly recommend the Sailors' Home, and those whom it is intended to benefit, to the care and protection of Almighty Providence, fully assured that, without the Divine assistance, the efforts made to improve our long-neglected seamen will be worse than

From the cash account it appears that the receipts during the past year amounted to 6,639% 10s 3d., and the expenses to 5,950% 16s 1d., leaving a balance in favour of the Society

THE COLPORTEURS.

As agents for circulating religious publications.

At the Anniversary of the Religious Tract Society, May 7, 1847, the Rev. J. Aldis moved sincerely rejoices that measures have been adopted in several foreign countries to promote the the agency of colporteurs, and particularly that and it strongly recommends the plan for general adoption in Great Britain and Ireland, and the colonies of our country, believing that it would be an efficient means of conveying to every family the knowledge of Christ Jesus, and him crucified." The Resolution was of a purely practical character. He knew not in what way the meeting could direct steps for the purpose of carrying it into action, further than by expressing general symglad that their French neighbours had furnished them with a name for a very promising and important spiritual agency. He had been often struck with the fact that the names of the implements of war and fortification were, in nine cases out of ten, French. He rejoiced, therefore, that France had now furnished them with a religious designation. It was somewhat singular that the better; so here goes, Charley; you can come term "colporteur," had been adopted by the Ita. when you get tired of staying by yourself." lians, the Germans, the Swiss, the Dutch, and the Transatlantic progressing friends. He but the thing; and he sincerely hoped that the suggestion embodied in the Resolution would be extensively acted upon. It was true the system, adapted for foreign countries than for this; nevertheless, the remote villages and small towns were very seldom furnished with anything like literature Mrs. M. L. Bailey, in Youth's Monthly acceptable to the inhabitants; and if persons could be found who would employ themselves in taking there the publications of the Tract Society, he had no doubt that a very large proportion of the population would avail themselves of the advantage. Not only were the colporteurs acanother advantage attending their employment arose from this,—they were able to adapt themselves to the minds of the persons with whom they conversed. That was a point of great importance to be observed in all attempts to communicate religious instruction. He congratulated the Somighty God upon them. The Society needed and continue in their work, assured that if they

> JUVENILE RELIGIOUS TRAINING. At the Anniversary of the Home and Colonial Infant and Suvenile School Society, May 3, 1847, training at a very early age, on the plan pur-

principles, that the child may grow up prepared to discharge the duties of its station as a Christian man or Christian woman. And this training was rightly begun " at a very early age." Mr. Woodward, a very able man, an Irish clergyman, in an essay of his, had shown that the character was formed very early, and that the seeds of Christian truth might be sown almost while the child was in its cradle. This early training was especially important among of the heart—or nearly with the formation of the poorer classes, because their children had moral habits, when such as are truly pious may so little of it at home, and were so soon removed from school. As a minister who had some little experience of parochial superintendence, he (Mr. Perry) felt the extreme importance of the establishment of infant schools, even in every village. He was instrumental in establishing one in a small village near Cambridge, where many might think there was no call for it, but he had the teacher trained at this excellent Institution, and the school became a most valuable and useful one. Let no teacher in a school think the station occupied was unimportant; it was an office second only to the clerical in its opportunities of usefulness; neither let teachers be discouraged by the severe ordeal of this institution, by which they might sometimes be humbled, and hesitate as to their fitness for the work; if they were really stirred by the spirit of God to undertake this calling with a sincere desire to promote this glory, He who was the fountain of all wisdom, as well as of all strength, would enable them to accomplish any work which he appointed them We needed now really Christian Proto do. testant educational Societies to carry out, upon truly scriptural principles, the object which the Government had in view. Let Societies like this occupy the ground. Indebted as he had been to it, as a parochial minister at home, and called, as he now was, in the providence of God, to proceed to a colony abroad, he trusted he should profit by its labours there also, and that, having found it a most efficient Home Infant School Society, so in the other hemisphere, he should find it a most efficient Colonial Infant and Juvenile School Society.

TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Remember that the cause in which you are engaged, is avowedly God's. It is a work of piety undertaken in deference to his authority, and with a direct intention to advance his glory in the welfare of your race. Sincerity, therefore, or the correspondence of your principles with your conduct, demands supreme regard to him the following Resolution—" That this Meeting as your motive. It seems strangely incongruous that an individual destitute of piety, and unconcerned for a personal interest in the divine favour, wide circulation of religious publications, through should freely devote his time, and employ his talents, for training up children in the nurture and such agency is likely to be introduced into China; admonition of the Lord. Surely, no one can voluntarily place himself as a way-mark, directing others to holiness and happiness, while indisposed to pursue these blessings, which are equaly important and equally accessible to himself!

Fearful, we are accustomed to think, is the condition of that minister whose sermons condemn himself; who invites the wandering children of men to a Saviour whom he neglects j who inculcules doctrines, as of the highest importance, pathy with the plan suggested. He was extremely which he does not believe; who expatiates on privileges, as inexpressibly dear, in which he is unconcerned to participate; who denounces a vengeance which he is uninfluenced to avoid. But does it essentially alter the case, if, instead of a minister, we call him a Sunday School teacher? if, instead of men and women, we place around him a class of Sunday scholars? and if, instead of the full and ardent proclamation of the pulpit, we attribute to him the calm and simple language of the school-room?

> Nor does it appear how the most important. because most beneficial part of your undertaking can be fulfilled by a stranger to genuine piety. To explain in a familiar manner the principles of personal religion, requires a precise and intimate acquaintance with them, which is to be obtained only by experience. Even were it supposable, that an irreligious person could feel much concern on the subject, how can he who is a stranger to repentance towards Gon, and faith towards our Lond Jesus Christ; -how can be who has never felt the evils of sin, and experienced that indispensable change of heart which delivers from its dominion; how can he simplify these important points, so as to bring them within the apprehension of children? And when he makes the attempt, where are those tones of sub. dued emotion, those glistening eyes, and that speaking countenance, which would awaken and interest, and fix the attention of his little auditors? He is speaking of what he has only heard, not of what he has tasted, and handled, and felt; and he is speaking with self-reproach for his own voluntary ignorance, and criminal ne-

But, were he competent, it seems morally impossible that such a person should be faithful to his charge. Will he expose the odiousness of a vicious propensity, which he cherishes in his own bosom? Will he be a prompt reprover of wicked actions which he himself commits? Will he weep over others on account of their moral condition, which he himself prefers to deliverance? Will he cordially recommend a God from whom his heart is alienated; a SAVIOUR whose value he has never discovered,—nay, a God and a Savious who are not his, because he prefers the world as his portion, and sinful gratifications as his pleasures? - W. Harris : Family Visiter.

The ultimate object of a Sunday School Teacher should be, in humble dependence upon. diving grace, To impart that religious Know-

Jesus Christ; that habitual Subjection in | cannon. On every such day, a crowd gathers which constitute at once the form and power of GENUINE GODLINESS.

Here then you see your object, and you perceive that it includes every other in itself. To aim at any thing lower than this, as your last and of a pious man living in without attempting to provide them with the means of a glorious resurrection out of it. To train them up in the way of sincere and undefited religion, is an object of such immense importance, that, compared with this, an ability to read and write, or even all the refinements of life have not the weight of a feather in their destiny. And the truth must be told, that wherever religious education is neglected, the mere tendency of knowledge to the production of moral good, is in most cases very lamentably and successfully counteracted, by the dreadful power of human depravity.

Sunday Schools, to be contemplated in their true light, should be viewed as nurseries for the Church of God; as bearing an intimate connexion with the unseen world; and as ultimately intended to people the realms of glory with "the spirits of just men made perfect." To judge of their value by any lower estimate; to view them as merely adapted to the perishing interests of morality, is to cast them into the balances of atheism to weigh them upon the sepulchre; and to pronounce upon their value, without throwing eternity into the scale.

THE SALVATION OF THE IMMORTAL SOUL, a phrase than which one more sublime or more interesting can never drop from the lips or the pen of man, describes your last and noblest purpose. J. A. James.

BROTHER JONATHAN .- The origin of this term, as applied to the United States, is given in a recent number of the Norwich Courier. The story is as follows:

When General Washington, after being appointed commander of the army of the Revolutionary war, came to Massachusetts to organize it, and make preparations for the defence of the country, he found a great destitution of ammunition and other means necessary to meet the powerful for he had to contend with, and great difficulty to obtain them. If attacked in such a condition, the cause at once might be hopeless. On one occasion at that auxious period, a consultation of the officers and others was had, when it seemed no way could be devised to make such preparation as was necessary. His excellency, Jonathan Trumbull, the elder, was then Governor of Connecticut, on whose judgment and aid the general placed the greatest reliance, and remarked, "We must consult Brother Jonathan" on the subject. The general did so, and the governor was successful in supplying many of the wants of the army. When difficulties after arose, and the army was spread over the country, it became a by-word, "ne must consult Brother Jonathan." The term "Yankee," is still applied to a portion, but "BROTHER JONATHAN'S has now become a designation of the whole country, as "Jone Bull' has for

England .- Christian Witness.

CHILDREN AND PICTURES.—To gaze at pietures is the first amusement of childhood. Before the untutored tongue can lisp the rising thought, the dimpled finger is pointed to the gaudy colours arranged expressly to attract infantine attention. Pictures are particularly use- of the Society, have practically approved of its ful in the instruction of youth, from the lively principles. impression which they convey to the imagination, and that impression will probably be not only more prompt, but more lively and permanent than any that can be communicated by speech. The parents and masters of families would do well to hang in the apartments allotted to their children, representations of graceful forms, and of noble actions. Then, instead of bare walls, or unmeaning patterns of form, their rooms would be hung round with thoughts. I was astonished on one occasion by the knowledge of the New Testament evinced by a little girl, who could scarcely speak, till I found that engravings from the cartoons of Raffael had adorned her nursery, and that by incessant questioning the nurse, she had made out the subjects of each. All caricatures, all distortions or disproportions of body should be avoided. The eye should be educated to admire that which is physically correct, as well as the mind to appreciate that which is morally beautiful-to love the purest spirits animating the most admirable forms—the noblest actions performed by the noblest creatures. If to infancy and youth this art is valuable, it is well worth the occupation of manhood, and the appreciation of mature intellect; and in age, when the pleasures and amusements of youth have become insipid, or unattainable amidst infirmities and debility, the failing eye may yet turn with pleasure to those delineated forms which recall to the mind ideas and objects half effaced from the memory by the lapse of years: The purple heath over which the gazer had trodden in the plenitude of health, and the exaltation of successful sport - the faithful animal who was the companion of his voluntary toils—more than all, the friend who partook his success, or the wife who welcomed his return. Lecture on Painting, by Sir J. Page Wood, before the Chelmsford Mechanics' Institute.

tages which the Sailors' Home affords During tages of the Juvenile School, that minds of the children, which shall be crowned fashionable resorts in Paris, is a cannon loaded the such early training admirably prepares children with the Sailoration of the children, which shall be crowned fashionable resorts in Paris, is a cannon loaded to the such early training admirably prepares children with the Sailoration of the such early training admirably prepares children with the Sailoration of the such early training admirably prepares children with the Sailoration of the such early training admirably prepares children with the Sailoration of the subsequent insertion, and to deach subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a subsequent insertion, and to cannon loaded that the focus of a c Cunjous Timeriece. - In one of the most

heart and life, to the authority of the Scriptures, round it to watch the progress of the sun spot. and the manner in which the motion of the earth on its axis is made to fire off artillery.-Chr. Witness.

Do as you would be done unto. The horse largest purpose; to be content with only some ing to stray into the road, a neighbour of the , happengeneral improvement of character, when you are man who owned the horse put him into the general improvement of character, when you are encouraged to hope for an entire renovation of the heart—or nearly with the formation of moral habits, when such as are truly pious may be expected, is to conduct the objects of your benevolence with decency down into the grave, and saw your cattle in my meadow, and I drove them out, and shut them in your yard-and I'll do it again." Struck with the reply, the man liberated the horse from the pound, and paid the charges himself. "A soft answer turneth away wrath."

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